NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

Vol. XXVIII No. 8,615.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

GEN. THOMAS TO GEN. GRANT-HISTORY OF THE THE ARMY TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR-THE POST-OFFICE-SUPERVISORS CONFIRMED.

Gen. George H. Thomas has made his annual report to Gen. Grant regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland. It opens with the disposition of the troops and an account of assistance rendered to Gov. Boreman of West Virginia in preventing trouble at Phillipe. The condition of the troops in the Department has greatly improved in all respects. The General thinks that sutlers should be allowed at all military posts. The duties of the troops are about the same as last year, and the necessity for them is the same. The state of society in those regions where the law has been held in contempt and where life has been insecure has not at all improved and in some sections it is much worse. Good crops and increased prosperity seem to have encouraged a more active exhibition of the spirit of lawlessness. The contains a very exhaustive history operations of the Ku-Klux Klan first appearance in Giles County, It details first the reports which were sent to Washington and allowed by the President'to be pubupon Union men in the South. The General severely censures those Northern men in Nashville who joined with the Rebels in denying the existence of the Klan. birth, who were living in Nashville under the protection of a well-organized police force. The various acts of the force in helping Gov. Brownlow to preserve the peace, are given in a very interesting form. These movements and their cause help to complete the history of the Ku-Klux Klan. The difficulties arising from resistance to revenue officers have given difficulty exists throughout the Department in obtaining justice for Unionists even in the States Courts. The number Department has at time been so great as was required to preserve the peace. In one case the General ordered the arrest of an ex-Rebel soldier for violating his parole by assaulting a Union man, His trial by military com mission was ordered; but the case was referred to official held that the prisoner had violated no mili citizens by enforcing obligations (of paroles, as the latter seemed of little value except to the paroled. The General does not mince his language in speaking of the delay of several of the railroads in his department in paying their debts. He thinks that they do this in hope that their claims for use during the war may yet be allowed. He recommends that they be compelled to pay up promptly. It is mortifying. be says, to acknowledge that the State and local laws, and the more powerful force of public opinion do not protect citizens of the Department from violence. Indeed, crime is committed be popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if man is only suspected of crime who is inimimical to the community, he is likely to be hanged to the nearest tree or shot down at his own door. The re-

"The causes of this lawlessness are different in different Brates, and apply more particularly to Kentucky and Temessee than to West Virginia. From the latter State there have been no complaints received other than that of the Governor in his application for troops before mentioned, the sending of which accomplished the object for which they were needed. In Tennessee where a majority of the late Bebels are disfranchised they and the sympathizers with them have a hatred of the State authorities which is unconcealed and aggressive. In localities where the disfranchised element is strong a spirit of persecution toward those in sympathy with the authorities, those who recognize the political rights of the enfranchised negroes, and the negroes themselves, especially shows itself, in utter contempt of all law. Violence is openly talked of. The editorial articles of the public press are such as to create the most intents hatred in the breasts of the ex-Rebels and their sympathizers. The effect of this is to cause disturbance throughout the State by inclining the ruffinity portion of this class of citizens to murder, riot, and maitreat the white Unionists and colored people in localities where there are no United States troops stationed. The local authorities often have not the will, and, moreover often have not the power to suppress or prevent these outrages. In Kentucky disfranchisement caunot be alleged as a reason for the disturbance. Here the mass of the people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and those political rights, not being enfranchised; yet ruffans are permitted to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment. The testimony of negroes is rejected in the State Courts, and United States Courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people without friends or influence. In some districts some ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous Rebel neighbors, until they are forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with loss of their lives, or they are compelled in self-defense to emigrat erty were justly forfeited by the laws of the country, of war, and of nations. Under this inspiration the education of a great many people, moral, and religious, and political, has been turned into channels wherein all implituilities in common. The impoverishment of the South, resulting from war and its concomitants, the emancipation of the slaves, and consequent loss of substance, the ambiguity and uncertainty of political rights, and financial values, as well as personal rivaires, have all combined to strengthen the efforts of the pernicious teachers. The evil done has been great, and it is not discernable, that an immediate improvement may be expected.

Brig.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, Chief Enginee of the Army, has submitted to the Secretary of War his report for the year ending June 30, 1868, at which time the number of officers in the corps of Engineers was 114 on the active list and five retired. The Board of Engineers, of which Lieut.-Col. Barton S. Alexander is President, are considering the subject of the Pacific Coast defenses, and have selected sites for works and directed their survey. Material progress has been made upon those parts of the Atlantic seacoast and lake frontier defenses which are not affected by questions respecting the increased use to be made of iron in covering and protecting guns, gunners, and scarps against the action of heavy projectiles fired from armored batteries. The General thinks that this special question of armor requires a deliberate and prolonged examination. The restora-tion of the forts on the Southern seaconst has been continued; and some of the defenses of New-Orleans. Mobile, and Pensacola have again been placed in condition for use. The engineers are making experiments with enlarged artillery for sea-coast batteries and for the protection of forts against sea attacks. and the experiments with steel projectiles of various form and with plates of iron and steel have yielded interesting results concerning the penetration of solid wrought-iron plates, laminated plating, combinations of wrought and chilled east-iron, and of cast and rolled Bessemer steel. Experiments upon the effect of different forms of head upon the the penetrating power of projectiles have also been made, but without the desired results. Other experiments in projectiles and covering are in progress, as well as investigations into devices for allowing barbette guns to descend under cover of the purapets, including Capt. Moncrieffe's counterpoise l'arbette carriage, which is claimed by English artiflerists to be a successful solution of this problem. The Chief Engineer of the Army, as well as the Supervising Architect at Washington, complains that contractors are tardy in fulfilling the terms of their contracts, when it is not clearly for their interest to execute their work with promptness, and be therefore practically recommends an abandonment of the contract system, and that authority be granted to the engineers in charge of works to purchase material in the

open market and employ labor by the day in cases where contractors fail in their contracts. To complete the works upon which the Engineer Corps is engaged, and for the expenses of the next fiscal year, the General asks appropriations amounting to about \$6,28,000, to be distributed as follows:

84,665,890 Fort Ontario, N. Y... 37,600 Ft. Montgomery, N. Y. 275,000 Fort Knox, Me... 75,000 Fort Popham, Me... Ft. Independence, Ms. 415,000 Ft. at New-Bedford por, Vt. Connecticut R. im-

Gen. Humphreys, estimates the cost of a ship canal around Niagara Falls at \$12,000,000.

dall, Postmaster-General, is not finished, but all the statistics, and the ordinary information which is to be communicated to Congress in December, have been furnished by the heads of the appointment, finance, contracting, and auditing bureaus, and the material points in the report have already been de-The estimate of the Postmaster-General for the ordinary expenses of the Department, including the service of the mails, for 1870, is placed at \$24,540,413. This does not linclude the expenses for the special service to China, Japan, Brazil, and the Sandwich Islands, which will require an additional sum of \$725,000. The entire receipts of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, derived from the sale of stamps and postage, collected, &c., are \$16,292,600. This is the ordinary revenue of the Department for the year, which last year was about \$15,237,036. The report will show that the expenses of the Department have been augmented in greater portion than the receipts. It will also show that the expenditures have been so great that they have absorbed not only the receipts but all appropriations, and all the funds standing to ment has nothing to fall back upon except the current receipts of the coming year. Randall, in view of this condition of affairs, will ask for a Deficiency appropriation for the current year of \$4,000,000. The Overland Mail Service, a very expensive enterprise has tended greatly to increase the deficiency, owing to the fact that it has cost largely in excess of the appropriations of last year. New and expensive mail routes, established in July last by Act of Congress, will also help to swell the deficiency. The Postmaster-General does not expect the Department to pay its expenses out of the ordinary receipts, and says that the latter will be inadequate in the future as they have been in the past, to support the service. The free delivery system cest for the year, \$995,934 59.

The report will allude in detail to the non-paying rontes and will show that the maintenance of postal \$1,014,700 26 has been reimbursed by postal receipts. The restoration of the old, and the opening of new routes in the South and South-Western States, which were suspended during the rebellion, have been the source of large expenditures. The excess of expenditures over receipts in those States is \$1,337,000. The foreign mail service, the railroad postal car system, and other matters of large expense, are also alluded to by the Postmaster-General as helping to make up the deficiencies. The working of the Money Order system is alluded to by the Postmaster-General with satisfaction. The system continues to grow in general favor and is self-supporting. The number of orders | Geo. J. Alden. Secretary of State, and bears the impres has increased from 474,496 in 1867, to 831,957 in 1868, sion of the seal of the State. Gov. Reed also has a State transmitted in 1867 by this system, throughout the country, is \$9,229,327, and in 1868, \$16,197,858. The amount of revenue to the Department realized by this system is \$54,158, which is more than sufficient to pay the various expenses. The number of Post-Offices in operation in the United States and Territories during the fiscal year is 26,481. The number of changes of postmasters during the year, 7.591; stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year, 14,066,139; stamps and stamped envelopes issued to postmasters during the year, 13,863,124. Number of mail letters delivered by carriers, 64,349. 486; local letters delivered, 14,081,906; newspapers delivered, 16,910,715.

The following table will show the comparative cost of mail service in the States named for the past three years this service has been put in operation

since 1865, States. Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Tennessee.	1566.	1867.	1868.
	\$194,491	\$237,458	\$261,781
	117,203	134,323	138,397
	81,536	91,705	123,265
	107,398	148,947	167,000
	45,077	51,366	104,345
	81,367	135,778	137,892
Alabama	85,427	139,528	209,046
Mississippi	111,288	140,491	158,526
Arkausis	45,606	179,491	215, 92 5
Louisiana	96,583	242,462	265,183
Texas	121,351	380,987	387,879
Total\$1,086,527		\$1,891,531	\$2,168,459

The service to Montana Territory for 1868 amounted to \$33,650, making the entire cost of the service for

The following table shows the contract price for carrying the mails in 21 States and Territories, with the receipts derived from the service, together with the excess of contract price over the receipts. In addition to the contract price, the salaries of Postmas ters, clerks, and other subordinates in the local offices

States and Territories Contract price Virginia 139,397	\$261,392 105,896 100,768 33,724 196,335 101,155 47,347 220,484 145,916 394,392 30,100 147,620 90,092 54,494 8,264 6,364 1,968 8,264 6,364 1,968 9,482	Excess of contract price over receipts. \$119 32,591 22,497 70,002 77,711 67,771 167,778 25,009 241,965 265,976 333,905 267,760 211,905 437,900 256,118 190,760 121,600 6,218
A SAN CARL STREET	16,611	17,039
Totals	\$1,981,097	\$3,001,327

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the contract price for California is for the mail from New-York via Panama to San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, since the pubication of three of the reports of Chiefs of Bureaus. instructed the others not to make theirs public before the meeting of Congress. Nearly all the reports have been prepared and sent to the Secretary. The Controller of the Currency will send his report direct to Congress. The reports of the various Division Commanders are being received at the War

Secretary McCulloch this morning confirmed the omination of Alexander Fulton as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Delaware, Maryland, and the Dis trict of Columbia, and W. T. Bennett for North and make 15 up to this date, leaving nine yet to be appointed, and it is highly probable that the whole list will be completed in the course of a week or ten days.

Admiral Farragut has been detached from the European Squadron and placed on waiting orders. Post Master-Gen. Randall went to New-York, to night, on business pertaining to his Department. He declined an invitation to the Evarts dinner. Gen. Henningsen has no connection with any Cuban fillibustering expedition. The Attorney-General has not prepared an opinion upon the law of Congress establishing the Eight-Honr system.

The Dyer Court-Marshal turned out nothing to-day, worth telegraphing.

Appointments have been made as follows:
Sorckeepers—A. A. Boyens, Sixth Kentucky; Abner S.
Thornton, Ninth Indiana; John G. Kribs, Second Illinois;
Charles S. Leroy, Tenth New-York; Renjamin T. Harris,
T. R. Hamilton, Charles V. Ray, Clarence L. Hongh,
Thos. J. Stratton, and James R. Bashford, Seventh Kentucky; John B. Conant, Third Iowa. Gaugers—James M.
Craig, Fourth Iowa; Hanson Rasm, First Missouri; W.
H. Reed, Third Massachusetts; Charles L. Williams, First
Connecticut; J. H. Olds, Fifth Illinois. Appointments have been made as follows:

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

STATUS OF THE VIRGINIA JUDGES-INTEREST

ING HABEAS CORPUS CASE. RICHMOND, Nov. 17 .- In the United States Court, this morning, the trial of a habeas corpus case be gan, in which the counsel for Caesar Griffin, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a white who held the court, was ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision will affect nearly all the adges in the State, and make void or confirm all legal business that has been transacted by them since the final

ACTING GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA, AND CALLS UPON THE CITIZENS FOR SUFFORT - GOV.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 17 .- The tircular of the Unterrified Tiger Committee" was published to-day. It recommends Col. William M. Saunders as the peoples' andidate for the XLIst Congress, as a representative mat of his race, and of the people of the South. Saunders will take the stump at once. A poetical description, of about 100 lines, on the impeachment situation, appeared in the lished a proclamation to-day, dated yesterday. It asserts that in the late special session of the Legislature both Houses had a quorum; that Gov. Reed recognized them by sending messages to them and the Senate were present; that the impeachment of ar disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate; that Harrison Reed, in Assembly, which impeached, and their senate—the only tribunal under the Constitution which has jurisdiction in tion of the State-refused to deem himself under arrest and disqualified from performing any doties of his office the judgment of the Scnate, but arrogates to himself the udgment as to the regularity of his impeachment or between one that is Governor and one who is not, but said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is deemed by the Senate, and that the powers have devolved upon the citizens to aid him in exercising the powers and discharging the duties devolved upon him by the Constitu which will inevitably ensue, if any impeached or indicted, however exalted Constitution. The document is signed, W. H. Gleas Lieut.-Governor and Acting Governor, countersigned

It is said to be a duplicate of the original. ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fellow-Citizens: The State Central Club deem it proper to make the close of the late canvass the

ecasion of a brief address. We desire most heartily to congratulate the party upon the general result of the canvass in this State. The South Carolina Democracy has proved itself an eminently pro-Carolina Democracy has proved itself an eminently progressive and growing party. Organized in April last, in spite of the heavy numerical odds against it, it has steadily advanced, and in every election sugmented its power until in the canvass just closed, it fell only a little short of carrying the State for its National nominees. A Democratic gain of more than 30,000 over the vote given in the State election of April last, means victory in the future and not failure.

The more effectually to keep up the Democratic Clubs of the several Districts, and in order further to recognize fully all the industrial elements that are essential to the prosperity of the State, we carnestly recommend that features looking to the subjects of immigration, agriculture, manufactures and education beautiful.

prosperity of the State, we carnestly recommend that features looking to the subjects of immigration, agriculture, manufactures and education, be engrafted upon each club, so that an organized and systematic effort may be at once made to add to our population, to promote the industries of the State, and to advance the cause of popular intelligence.

Fellow-citizens: We address you in the safety and faith. God in His provide our line in the safety. at once made to add to our population, to promote the industries of the State, and to advance the cause of popular intelligence.

Fellow citizens: We address you in the spirit of hope and faith. God in His providence has seen fit to deny to us the triumph which we deemed essential to the weifare of the State. If we cannot win let us seek to deserve success. To the manhood of the State do we appeal. Let the Democratic party of South Carolina remain a power and an influence in the State. Keep your ranks undivided. Adhere to your political principles until better ones invite you to their adoption. From failure gather wisdom; out of defeat get patience and resolution. Preserving your fidelity to the eclectic principles of your party, go bravely and carnestly to work in the field of material development. Thus building up the State upon the basis of labor, and surrounding our political creeds with the solid muniments of wealth, intelligence, and virtue, we will redeem our broken fortunes, heal our bieeding wounds, and ere long secure the peaceful triumph of those wise and virtuous elements essential to the dignity of the State and the prosperity of the people. By order of the Central Club of the Democratic party of South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON, President. outh Carolina.
J. G. Gibbes, Secretary.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17 .- Capt. O. P. Hazard, of the steamship Matanzas, arrived here yesterday, with his officers and crew, 31 men all told. The Captain reports that the Matanzas sailed from Savannah on Friday last, with a full cargo of cotton for New-York. On Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, one of the valves of her boiler was blown out, and this set fire to the vessel. The Captain called all hands on deck, and rigged the donkey engine and hose, and began throwing water upon the fire. Despite their efforts the flames rapidly gained upon them. Not wishing to leave ship until the last moment, the Captain and erew remained until they were compelled to take to the boats. So intent had each and every one been in striving to check the flames, that they saved nothing of their personal effects. The Purser secured the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., which were the only things taken from the vessel—not even a pound of bread or a drop of water having been secured. The crew, having been divided into three squads, took to the small boats, keeping close in company until daylight, when they discovered a sail bearing down for them. It proved to be the schooner Frank, of Sydney, from Turk's Island for Hallfax. The Frank took them to this port. The Captain went to Norfolk with his crew, and took the steamer last night for New-York. The schooner Frank sailed at noon for her destination. The Matanzas was a screw steamer, of about 1,200 tuns. She was built in New-York in 1860, and during the war was chartered by the Government as a transport. She had a valuable cargo of cotton. until they were compelled to take to the boats.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 17.—The monetary excitement continues here. The st. Stephens Bank Agency closed yesterday, and announced that its paper would be redeemed at the head office only. There has been a general run for gold on all the other banks which has been, so far, promptly met. Geo. P. Sanciop, the Cashier of the Commorcial Bank, has absconded, leaving defalcations to the amount of \$9,000. The notes of the Commercial Bank have declined to 60 cents.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY-SPEECHES BY GEN

A complimentary dinner was given to the Hon. William M. Evarts, Attorney-General of the United States, by the Bar of New-York, at the Astor House, last night. The Hon. Charles O'Conor presided, assisted by Smith, E. F. Gerry, J. Thomson, J. E. Devehn, H. C. Van Vorst, S. L. M. Barlow and C. N. Porter. The invited Admiral Farragut, Gen. Schoffeld, Secretary of War, Mayor Hoffman, Judge Blatchford, W. T. McCown, S. A. Foot, Henry J. Raymond, R. H. Dana, E. W. Stoughton, F. S. Winston, S. J. Tilden, J. K. Hackett, J. Russell Young, Judges Hilton, Robertson, Barbour, Benedict, Clerke, Russell, Barrett and Gilbert, Gen. Badeau, the Rev. Dr. Vinten, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Daly, Dr. Adams, Alexander T. Stewart, Gov. Clifford, C. A. Dana, the Hon, N. P. Banks, Attorney General Brewster of Pennsylvania, J. W. Gerard, W. E. Dodge O. Roberts, Judges Sutherland and Garvin, Gunning S. Bedford, James Gordon Bennett, jr., Judge Ingraham wall, Judge Brady, and Dr. Hall. The Bar was fully represented. The dinner was given in the large dining the occasion. The guests entered the room about 7 o'clock, and after grace, said by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, sat down to dinner. About 8 o'clock the cloth was cleared, and Mr. O'Conor announced the first toast of the even-

The next toast was "The President elect," which was received with a perfect storm of applause, a salute being fired from a miniature fort, which was one of the orna-

bers of our bar who at the present day could fairly claim the seats once occupied by the great men referred to would be at once presumptuous and invidious. To vindicate the right of each in his department, and to award the paim is not my office; it belongs to a serenely deliberate power, at once just and despotic, whose decisions may not be gainsaid—the power which in our country is the sovereign dispenser of all honors and all estimable rewards—public opinion on the present occasion and for a single purpose I am, indeed by your appointment, an organ of that power; and as such it becomes my daty to occupy your attention for a moment while I endeavor in adequate terms to express its judgment. The pure and sagacious Daniel Lord, whose recent loss we all deplore, was the preceptor of many candidates for eminence in our profession. Among these there sat down, not quite 30 years ago, a young beginner. The vigniti announs incubrationes were not denied to his object or at all curtailed, nor were other pursuits permitted to interfere with them or to prevent the complete realization of their legitimate fruit. That fruit, in his case, was the full development of high natural endowments. Following the footsteps of fine, we find him in due season at our bar. Ripe scholarship, profound sagacity, skill in the adaptation of means to ends made perfectly, deep study and attentive application in practice. Is the combination required to form an accomplished lawyer. Manifestly to all observers it existed in him, who is the subject of my present remarks, at a period in our history to which I would now draw attention. It might be pronounced one of those seasons surrounded by great events which is recognized as his harvest by that angel of destiny who selects from the ranks leaders for society. A declaimer once said, and not inaptly, as I think, that the Legislature was the heart of the State, the judiciary its brain, and the executive its hand. The

sur history or which a read one of the read of the control of the read of

sion, for such I believe it to be. In relation to Government and the Institutions of Society, their protection and defense, I more definitely, more responsibly to the protection and defense, the protection and the service than are those of members of any of the other principal employments; and I believe that the profession is to be looked upon, in reference to constituted liberty, whatever dangers threaten it, whether from the despotism and tyranny of absolute power, or the anarchy of rash popular profuses, and the old guard that will ever defend the privation of the protest of the lawer the anarchy of rash popular profuses, of the lawer to be said. In private publicum negotium agii. The presence of so many distinguished divines fortidate the protest of the protest of the various modes in which the pursuit of their calling is of service to the State. We starther from the wisdom character of times a brief motion which makes the wisdom character of the classes of society into that continuing the protest of the classes of society into that continuing the protest of the protest of the classes of society into that continuing protest of the classes of society into that continuing protest of the classes of society into that continuing protest of the classes of society into that continuing protest of the classes of society into that continuing protests of the protests of the protests of the classes of society into that continuing protests of the ment that compose free society, free society would be impossible; and without that preparation, by the church and its servants, of the individual character of the ment that compose free society, free society would be impossible; and without that preparation, by the church and the resources of our provider with a society of the protest of the state, which is a society of the profession, how large a part of their toils and burdens are distinctly brone in the service of the state, which is a society of the profession, the wind protest of the state of the public health—of averting

my profession to have a single with as anything that could be imagine. Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, discuss affidavit and counter-affidavit, before the King's in England, on a motion for a rule to show cause w formation for libel should not be filed. (Laughter.)

formation for libel should not be flied. [Laughter.] Lord Cardigan, who was the party involved, came out from Court with a military reputation which his actual conduct in the chargej had not been able to secure him, though he was entitled to it. I had a perfectly distinct view, to my own mind, as a lawyer, exactly where every man stood in that engagement on both sides during the whole of the conflict, and the precise rapidity with which they moved during the five or ten seconds that carried them along into the fray out of which they never came back. Now, I do'nt know, because it belsuits are not much in vogue, we have not any infor-

noticed in the observations of Archbishop Whately about the profession of the advocate, some that were very uncomfortable. He admitting this character of the judge, says that it is not a benefit to society to have an advocate who is more brilliant and able than the rest, for it makes things uneven, and he thinks it is well when such an advocate drops out of the arena. Well, now, if society should take up that idea, and put in practice what is implied in it, though I should have no fear for myself, I am afraid, Mr. President, that your life would have been shortened long ago, and I don't know how many of our brethren here at the bar would be taken off by untimely death unless our people learned to promote them to the bench. [Applause.] It is but a feeble image to speak of the purity of the Judge outshining the purity of his ermine. He seems to me rather to come up to the splendor of the white-armed nymph whose limbs outshone the splendor of the zone which encircled her. [Applause.] And now, Mr. President, closing these observations, desultory and far too long, I beg to be permited to say a word or two about the good fortune that has attended my life. I do not know that in the thirty years which have almost classed since, as a student, I came to your city, any man has ever done me an unkindness or an injustice: and if I could feel that I had in some degree repaid the great debt which I owe to you all. ["You can!" and applause.] But it seems to me as if I was in debt to other from the beginning to the end. I do not speak of how much I owe to my masters in the law-school—Story and Greenleal, but I may be permitted to say that no man can owe a greater debt to a teacher, a master, an example, and a kind friend, than I owe to Daniel Lord [applause]; and I may be permitted to say that no man can owe a greater debt to a teacher, a master, an example, and a kind friend, than I owe to Daniel Lord [applause]. And my partners still about me—my partners never changed, but only added to, in 28 years of professional life—they well be deemed fortunate if any law student, any young lawyer, or any dying voteran of the profession, shall feel, even in a moderate degree, toward me as I toward these my masters and my friends.

The next toast was, "The Army and Navy." [Music, "Star-Spangled Banner," by the Band.]

SPIECH OF GEN. SCHOFFILD.

Gen. Schofield was received with hearty cheers. He said: Among the monarchies of the Oid World it is said that the army is the safety of the empire. With equal truth it may be said in this country that the army is the safety of the Republic. [Applanse.] While equally true, yet how different the meaning of these words in their application to the two cases! The army which the Republic relies upon for its safety is no vast body of idic, ignorant men, drilled and disciplined to execute the will of a despot; nor yet is it the little nucleus of regular troops in which is preserved a knowledge of the art of war ready to be dissiminated to an unlimited extent in a time of need. The Army of the Republic is the great body of the young men of the Nation, (cheers.) men who are habitually employed in the arts of peace but ready to spring to arms when the country calls. (Cheers.) Then raily around the little body of Regular officers and men, who are ready to lead them to victory. (Cheers.) How perfectly, though perhaps unconsciously the country feels this truth, that its army is its warm reliance for protection. The men whose patriotism, courage, ablifty and fidelity have been tried on the field of battle, whether it be in the Logisfature hall of the State or Nation, on the Judical Bench, or in the Executive Clair—these are the men the nation trusts. [Enthusiastic applause.] They ask no reward from their country for their services, save a frank recognition of what they have done; they seek no places of trust or profit, but with honest and humble fidelity endeavor to do their whole duty in any sphere to which their countrymen may assign them. [Cheers.] Let us hepe that the army of the Republic, may ever retain this hig

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut said—Gentlemen: I rise simply to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me. Your President has announced that I would speak for the navy. I believe that the navy has always done its duty. [Cheers.] It is a nucleus, to use the language of the gentleman who last spoke, around which, I hope, we will always be able to railly. I have lately been abroad—as the war was over, I was sent abroad to give me a little recreation, I suppose—and it now affords me great pleasure to declare that, in my intercourse with all foreignmations, I found the hand of fellowship and good will extended to me everywhere. I can say that I do not think we should be called upon to do much more service in the way of war. [Cheers.]

tended to me everywhere. I can say that I do not we should be called upon to do much more service in the way of war. [Cheers.]

The next toust was "The Veterans of the Bar." which was responded to by Mr. Jas. W. Gerard in a humorous speech. He said that he had retired from practice, and advised his young legal friends always to keep their clients out of law if they could, to pray them never to enter into law, but, if they still insisted, they were then

enter into law, but, if they still insisted, they were then fair game to prey upon.

The next toast was "The Judiciary," to which Judge Daly responded. He said the toast was simply a rubric, without note or comment; he might therefore safely leave it with the remark that, in respect to the past, their character and their works are determined by history; and with regard to the present, as he was a member of that order, he would be excused from saying anything in respect to it. It was a more grateful office for him to remember that this was the first occasion in his received to when the members of the bar of New-York had assembled to do honor to a member of their profession.

member that this was the first occasion in his reconsetion when the members of the bar of New-York had assembled to do honor to a member of their profession.

The next toast was: "The State and City of NewYork," which was responded to by Mayor Hoffman. He
said that the State and City of New-York covered a vast
extent of country, and he realized the responsibility of
being called upon to respond to it. He had been accustomed for three years on the average perhaps three times
a week to respond to the toast of the City of New-York,
and he left his hearers to determine whether during the
period of his administration the city or himself had become the most exhausted, (laughter and applause) speaking of Mr. Evarts he said, that in all his life devoted as it
had been to the honorable pursuit of his profession, he
had never said a thing or done a thing which a member
of the New-York Bar neced be asbamed of, or which he
would not have been proud to have said or done. (Cheers.)
One act of his life he could revert to without the least
reference to political affairs or political differences it was
when he stepped forward, not aside from the line of his
professional duty, but in the very walk of it, to give his
services in defense of the chief magistrate of his country.
(Cheers.) Incurring, perhaps, the animosity of some and
making no new friendships, but conscious only that professional duty called him, he went boldly and fearlessly
to the discharge of it. (Cheers.) The toast which he had
been called upon to respond to—"The City and State of
New-York"—might be divided, but he did not propose to
divide it. He noticed that some distinguished gent in the
interior part of the State wanted to divide the State and
City; but he thought that the City had better belong to
the State and the State to the City. They had done very
well together, and might not do very well apart. When
he heard men of distinction and prominence within the
borders of our own Empire State talking about dividing
it, because in some locality pu

both sides during the whole of the conflict, and the orecise rapidity with which they moved during the five or ten seconds that carried them along into the fray out of which they never came back. Now, I do'nt know, because it bel suits are not much in vogue, we have not any information in the nature of a general inquiry, that our distinguished military guests here are in any particular danger from the oversight of our profession. But if the charge at Balakiava cannot escape the scrutiny of the law, what can be safe in human affairs? In this scrutiny that we have of the other professions we sometimes get a chance to say a good thing about them, and I am sure it may be worth while to recount what rests upon so distinguished and venerable authority as the Year Book of the estimates solemnly given in law to the position of the clergy on a very definite inquiry. It seems that somebody had been so rude as to call a clergyman a fool, [laughter], with a prefix exploitive, to give point and stigma, drawn from the arsenals of theological denunciations, and not from the technical words of the law. Now, in an action for slander, the point came up distinctly, for without special damage proved we hold such words injurious only when they injure the party spoken of in his profession, and the Court held that it was not actionable, for it did not injure the clergyman in his profession. [Laughter]. But the Court said it would have been actionable had it been of the lawyer. So, too, of the medical profession. I remember an instance when a Doctor's bill was under review, and the effort was to show, on the part of the defendant, that he had repeated and stretched his visits when there was no need of it; and his counsel, reenfercing his witness, endeavored to show that it was absolutely necessary; as being a case of danger! "Yes, Sir," said the witness by the question: "This was necessary, as being a case of danger!" "Yes, Sir," said the witness by the question: "This was necessary as being a case of our prefession, than the fine of

DINNER TO MR. EVARTS.

GRANT, ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, SECRETARY SCHOFIELD, MAYOR HOFFMAN, MR. EVARTS, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

SPEECH OF GENERAL GRANT.

GEN. GRANT, in rising, was received with three cheers in which you have received this last toast which was intended to be complimentary to myself. I will say that demonstration of welcome from with any more gratitude than from the citizens I meet here this evening. [Long Mr. O'Conor, in announcing the next toast which was

tactician; he who have the bow of tacted, and an own rarely used, and who yet lives in unextinguishable youth, gracing this might's array, James W. — Gerard. I have seen three lights pass away from earth or retire from earth's active conflicts. Looking back upon this long bridge of life apauning the river of oblivion, as beheld in the vision of Mirza, methinks I see in the distance, upon a lefty sommit, the sternly commanding figure of Spencer dispensing the rigorous justice of the common and the statute law, while from another the mild, paternal genius of Kent diffuses the genial current of equity, softening and molding the hard letter of each judicial sentence and adapting it to the weaknesses, the failings, and the necessities of our imperfect nature. Their successors—Savage, Walworth, and Bronson—are in closer view, and are held in equally honored remembrance. I am no courtier, and therefore, in this connection, I may not speak of the living; but no such consideration restrains my voice in reference to my own class. I see around me, already caparisoned for active duty, the successors of those who were priests in the Temple of Justice when I served as an acciyte and when I first ministered at her altar. In them I see not merely hope, but a confident assurance that private right and public liberty are not to be left without champions equal to the thank. Indeed, that could not be. The Creator is not one that passeth away. His power was before all ages; it will govern forever, and in boundless grace and windom unapproachable. He will supply all needs. This is the consoling faith that keeps alive in the bosom of age that fire which might otherwise perish by the side of youthful hopes unrealized and noontide ambitious baffed. To name individual members of our bar who at the present day could fairly claim the seats once occupied by the great men referred to